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Worldwide Report

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY,
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 117



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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USSR BARENTS SIGNAL BLOCKS OUT NORWAY EMERGENCY FREQUENCY

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 26 Feb 80 p 11

[Text] The rescue center in Bodø has great problems from time to time with alarm signals that block the radio emergency frequency. Saturday afternoon the frequency was blocked by such signals for 6 hours. It was found that the signals came from the Soviet part of the Barents Sea. The rescue center will now send a report to the Ministry of Justice on the affair. There are about 100 false signals from the emergency locator system every year.

"The alarm signals that blocked the emergency frequency Saturday were so powerful that it was impossible to hear anything. If anybody had really gotten in trouble during that time, nobody would have heard him," Knut Stenvold, rescue leader at the rescue center in Bodø, told AFTENPOSTEN.

Bearings were taken on the alarm signals by Vardø radio, and they were found to come from the Soviet coastal area in the eastern part of the Barents Sea. The rescue center sent a communication to the Russian boundary commissioner and also made contact with Murmansk radio and Russian vessels.

"The boundary commission said the signals must come from a buoy that had fallen overboard. But we do not know of any buoys that send such signals on that frequency. To us it seems that there must be one or more vessels that are having problems with their equipment and are not aware that they are sending these signals."

The rescue center in Bodø had had problems earlier with false signals, and says that they have increased during the last few years. Now a report will be sent to the Ministry of Justice about the matter.

"We are only waiting for a report from the inspection vessel 'Senja' which on an earlier occasion boarded a Russian vessel that was suspected of sending false signals. We hope the Ministry of Justice can take the matter up with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and find a solution," says Stenvold.

Bjørn Haugerud, an office head in the Ministry of Justice, tells AFTENPOSTEN that false signals on the emergency frequency are a general problem.

"There are about 100 false signals from emergency location-finding transmitters and the same number of rockets every year. First of all we will get in touch with the Telecommunications Directorate to find out what these signals really are. Then we'll find out what more can be done," says Haugerud.

8815

CSO: 5500

BBC TEAM EVALUATES ZBC REORGANIZATION

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] After two weeks of near non-stop work, the BBC team charged with evaluating the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation was confident that its report would be a very constructive one, Mr Peter Hardiman Scott, chief assistant to the Director-General of the BBC, said yesterday.

"That was the aim, of course, and I think we've accomplished it. We've looked at every aspect of the operation, from financing and staffing to technical areas such as transmission. We've talked to people in protected villages in industry, in business," Mr Scott said.

"I think you could say we have spread our net very wide."

The team used a visit to Chiweshe TTL to assess the need for educational broadcasting and the extent to which the tribespeople listened to radios. Radio reception in the area was also tested.

Mr Austen Kark, the editor of the BBC World Service and leader of the four-man team, flew back to London on Thursday. The remaining members of the team will return next Thursday.

"Before we go back we will give the Minister of Information some preliminary observations reflecting the direction of our thinking. But we will not write the report itself until the four of us meet again in London," Mr Scott said.

Report

The finished report should be on a London-to-Salisbury flight by Saturday, he said.

The ZBC evaluation has been undertaken at the request of the Prime Minister-designate, Mr Mugabe.

The broadcasting corporation's news coverage in particular had been repeatedly criticised for pro-Government bias before the election by Mr Mugabe and other members of ZANU (PF), as well as Mr Joshua Nkomo and Patriotic Front supporters.

The BBC team, however, was given six points of reference covering the entire operation: management structure, programming, financial resources, technical resources, development and news.

Mr Scott would not comment on the report's probable contents, but indications are that it will recommend impartial radio and television news services.

Mr Scott stressed the BBC's own well-known freedom from Government control.

"The BBC is unique. It is the only broadcasting organisation in the world that operates under a royal charter. This is a very useful device by which we operate under the authority of a monarch rather than the government of the day," he said.

Ethics

A key to the BBC's impartiality was the high professional ethics held by its news staff, he said.

"Foreign visitors often ask, 'How can you be sure that those chaps in the newsroom aren't putting their own personal political views into their reporting?' We're sure they're not doing that because we know they are concerned with doing an efficient, professional job. That's why they are with the BBC."

All four members of the team are widely travelled in Third World countries. Mr Scott was the only one who had not been to black Africa before.

CSO: 5500

WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

GDR-IRAQ AGREEMENT--Baghdad, 2 Apr--Iraq and the GDR signed here a cooperation agreement between the Iraqi Radio and Television General Establishment and the State Committee for Radio of the GDR Council of Ministers for 1980-1981. The agreement was signed for Iraq by Hamid Sa'id, director general of the establishment, and for the GDR by (Hans Bothast), member of the GDR State Committee for Radio. Under this agreement the two countries will exchange radio and television programs that reflect their development, in addition to training a number of Iraqi workers in the GDR. [Text] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Apr 80 JN]

SYRIAN MINISTER OPENS NEWS AGENCIES CONFERENCE--Damascus--Under the patronage of Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, the first conference of the heads of Arab and Latin American news agencies was opened this morning. In a speech he delivered, Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad affirmed that this symposium is tantamount to a bridge of friendship and understanding between the Arab nation and the Latin American peoples. The information minister stressed the need for coordination and cooperation in the information field between the Latin American states, Arab states and other Third World countries. [Text] [JN141419 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Apr 80 JN]

OIRT CONFERENCE--The second conference of the International Broadcasting and Television Organization (OIRT) on questions of education and training has opened on Monday [17 Mar] in Berlin. It is attended by about 100 educational journalists, scientists and media experts from OIRT organizations of socialist, African and Asian states and is scheduled to last until Friday. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

AFGHAN-DPRK COOPERATION AGREEMENT--A radio and television cooperation agreement was concluded between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the DPRK at the Information and Culture Minister's conference hall today. The agreement was signed for Afghanistan by Information and Culture Minister 'Abdol Majid Sarboland and for the DPRK by the DPRK ambassador in Kabul, Yi Chong-nim. Documents pertaining to the agreement were exchanged. [Text] [GF261825 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Mar 80 GF]

CSO: 5500

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' DELEGATION ON 17-DAY VISIT TO JAPAN, MEMORANDUM SIGNED

Agenda, Tour Itinerary

0W260755 Tokyo KYODO in English 0734 GMT 26 Mar 80 OW

(Text) Tokyo March 26 KYODO--An eight-member party from the official Chinese news agency XINHUA, headed by President Zeng Tao, arrived here Wednesday for a 17-day tour of Japan. During their stay in Japan, the Chinese mission will meet Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and Japanese news and business leaders and visit parts of the country.

At the new Tokyo International Airport at Narita, President Zeng and his party were met by Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao and Japanese news media representatives, including Shinji Sakai, managing director of KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

The Chinese newsmen will attend a reception to be given in their honor by KYODO President Takeji Watanabe Wednesday evening at Hotel Okura, in Tokyo.

On Thursday, XINHUA President Zeng and KYODO President Watanabe will hold talks at KYODO's head office in Tokyo and sign a memorandum on exclusive press circuits between the Japanese and Chinese news agencies.

The Chinese newsmen will then inspect KYODO's editorial and other press facilities at the head office. In the same evening, they will attend a reception to be given jointly by KYODO NEWS SERVICE and JIJI PRESS in their honor at Hotel Okura.

Saturday morning, President Zeng and other XINHUA representatives will meet Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira at his private residence in Setagaya ward, Tokyo, followed by luncheon there. They will then visit Tsukuba Academic City, Tokai-Mura, mecca of Japan's nuclear research activity, and the Tokyo-Yokohama area by helicopters.

On Monday, the Chinese press mission will leave Haneda Airport in Tokyo for Kagoshima to inspect industrial and press facilities in southern Japan.

On Tuesday, they will inspect Mitsubishi heavy industries, Koyagi Shipyard and historic sites in Nagasaki. After sightseeing in Kyoto and Nara, both ancient Japanese capitals in western Japan, they will arrive in Osaka on April 6.

On April 7, the Chinese will confer with financial and business leaders in the Kansai (western Japan) District. Before returning to Tokyo on April 9, the Chinese press mission will visit Toyota Motor Co.'s factories in Toyoda.

On April 10, they will visit the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) center in Tokyo. On April 11, they will meet with Yoshihiro Inayama, president-designate of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) in Tokyo. On the same evening, they will attend a farewell reception hosted by KYODO President Watanabe in Tokyo.

Tokyo-Beijing Circuit Agreement

WFO 0100 Tokyo KYODO in English 0240 GMT 27 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, March 27 / KYODO--KYODO news service and the Chinese official XINHUA news agency signed a memorandum here Thursday on the joint use of a voice-grade leased circuit between Tokyo and Beijing. The signing took place at the KYODO head office between KYODO President Takeji Watanabe and Zeng Tao, head of the XINHUA news agency.

Zeng arrived here Wednesday for a visit to Japan, leading an eight-member delegation of his agency. KYODO and XINHUA opened the joint use of the Tokyo-Beijing circuit last month which makes it possible to send and receive news articles by high-speed facsimile. The circuit also can transmit photographs and voice communications.

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

JAPANESE TV TO PRC-Nagoya 8 Apr--Japanese television program, including commercials, is to be relayed to China by satellite for the first time, it was announced here Tuesday. Chusu-Nippon Broadcasting Co. Ltd. (CBC), celebrating its 30th anniversary, announced it will relay to 26 Chinese provinces its telecast of the first Japan-China Badminton contest, to be held at the Aichi Prefectural Gymnasium in Nagoya on 25 April. CBC representatives said an agreement with Chinese national sporting officials was signed in Tokyo Sunday. Under the agreement, the broadcast will be relayed from Nagoya to the central television broadcasting station in Beijing via an Intelsat communications satellite over the Pacific. One Chinese announcer and two directors will come to Japan to cooperate in the broadcasting. [OW081551 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW]

PAKISTAN-UAE CABLE LINK--An agreement has been reached between Pakistan and the UAE under which a telephone cable factory will be set up and underwater cable will be laid between the two countries. The cable factory will be set up in Pakistan with a cost of 200 million rupees while 500 million rupees is to be spent on cable laying work. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK]

VIETNAM EQUIPMENT IN LAOS--Vientiane, 21 Mar (KPL)--The Vietnamese Posts and Telecommunications Federation, on 19 March handed over a radio-telegram and Vientiane-Hanoi telephone monitoring office to the Lao Posts and Telecommunications Ministry. Present at the handover here were Thammasing Sai Khamphan, deputy minister for posts and telecommunications; Somlit Saignavong, office director of the said ministry. Also on hand were Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos, and a number of Vietnamese experts. The installation of the telecommunications equipment which started in May 1978, was funded by the Vietnamese side in accordance with the terms of the agreement signed in February 1978 between the ministries of posts and telecommunications of the two countries. [Text] [BK211319 Vientiane KPL in English 1014 GMT 21 Mar 80 BK]

CSO: 5500

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

FIRST LONGWAVE TIME SERVICE STATION COMPLETED

OW131235 XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0308 GMT 12 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Xian, 12 Apr--China's first experimental station for high-precision longwave time service was recently completed in Shaanxi and has formally started broadcasting.

The station has increased China's time service precision from one-thousandth of a second as transmitted by the shortwave time signal to the present one-millionth of a second, indicating that China has entered the world's advanced ranks in time service technology.

Competent authorities say that, following progress in science and technology, especially progress in the development of space technology, the demand for time accuracy is becoming more and more stringent. The longwave time service is meant to solve the problem of time precision. It fixes time and tests the frequency by means of radio signals, using atomic time as the criterion, which is a high-precision radio time telling service developed over the past decade and more.

The experimental station has already been used in tracking satellites, surveying and other scientific experiments and research and has contributed to national defense, national economic construction and scientific research.

CSO: 5500

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

RADIO SERVICE IMPROVEMENT--Apolonio Salles Filho, director-chairman of the Brazilian News Corporation [EBN], stated today that the "Voz do Brazil" will experience a significant improvement in sound quality within the next few months due to the acquisition of new radio equipment. He further stated that other changes have been made, and that computerized telex transmission now allows greater speed in the distribution of news to different states. Salles Filho made this statement on installing the corporation's new local manager, journalist (Airton Porto). [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Apr 80 PY]

NEW RADIOBRAS OFFICIALS--Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Marcel Dezon Hasslocher and Claudio Adair were installed yesterday as president and administrative director, respectively, of the Brazilian Radiotelegraphic Company [RADIOBRAS]. [PY020108 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Apr 80 p 8 PY]

CSO: 5500

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE ESTABLISHES SINART

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 30 Jan 80 p 10A

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo yesterday created the Executive Council of the National Cultural Radio and Television System (SINART) by decree. It will be headed by Dr Oscar Aguilar Bulgarelli.

The other members of the council are Attorney Francisco Antonio Quesada, the director of Radio Nacional, Mrs Haydee de Lev, Alfonso Portocarrero, Antonio Sequeira, and Rigoberto Quiros.

President Carazo, in giving his reasons for signing the decree, said that the bill giving SINART the necessary legal authority was first presented to the Legislative Assembly in July 1978. "This bill has been debated within the Finance Committee and it can be said that it has been duly examined by interested sectors, both public and private," he remarked.

Nevertheless," he added, "it has not been possible for the deputies on the committee to agree on key aspects of the bill; this resulted in an impasse at that point and the proliferation of amendments and new bills that have complicated an issue of great importance.

"It is not the intention of the government to muddy the legislative process on an issue of such importance, but at the same time it cannot remain aloof from the problems being created for SINART by indecision caused by the evident paralysis of this matter within the Legislative Assembly," the chief executive stated.

According to Carazo, the attorney general was consulted before the decision was made to form the Executive Council.

The members of that body will serve gratis and will regulate basic aspects of the functioning of SINART.

The President reiterated that the creation of the council does not imply interference in the policy-making area of the system, "as we are convinced that it should be an institution of the state dedicated to the service of all Costa Ricans and not to any government."

Loan

At the same time Dr Aguilar Bulgarelli, director of SINART, announced that negotiations are under way with the Spanish Government for a credit of \$1 million (8.6 million colons) for equipment needed to fill gaps in Channel 13 and Radio Nacional equipment.

MAURITANIA

PROGRAM TO INSTALL COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

Nouakchott CHAAB in French 11 Mar 80 pp 1,8

[Article: "Mr Ahmedou O. Sidi Following His Visit to Algeria: We Have Completed a First Draft of a Program to Install a Communications Network in Mauritania"]

[Excerpts] On Saturday afternoon, Mr Ahmedou O. Sidi, minister of culture, information, posts and telecommunications, returned to the capital from a visit to Algiers where he spent 5 days on the invitation of his Algerian counterpart.

In assessing his visit for the national press, the minister stated notably: "The visit I just made to Algeria is the result of an invitation from my counterpart, the minister of posts and telecommunications of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria."

"I also had frank talks and attended working meetings with the minister of posts and telecommunications and his colleagues, during which we completed a first draft of a program to install a communications network in Mauritania. Thanks to this we have been able to specify the technical framework and to determine the direction of cooperation between the two countries, Mauritania and Algeria, in the area of posts and telecommunications which constitute, from our point of view, dynamic factors for the strengthening and development of the ties which bind the two countries."

8463

CSO: 5500

SULTANATE OF OMAN

BRIEFS

PLAN TO BOOST TELECOMMUNICATIONS--Oman launches an ambitious plan this year to boost its telecommunication network. The plan, spread over two phases and due for completion by 1982, calls for building more earth satellite stations, telephone and telex exchanges, and more microwave links to connect more rural towns with the main telecommunication system. President of the Oman Telecommunications Company (OMANTEL), Nur Muhammad, has been reported as saying that 28,000 new telephones will be provided for subscribers in the capital area. The plan also includes a telecommunication training centre. More satellite stations and ground links will be set up to boost telecommunications and television transmission in the country. Oman now has six earth satellite stations besides an international satellite station at al-Hajar. [Text] [GF191055 Manama GULF MIRROR in English 19-25 Apr 80 p 3]

CSO: 4820

BRIEFS

SEMINAR ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENDS--Kinshasa, 2 Apr (AZAP)--The State Commissioner for Posts, Telegraph and Telecommunications, Citizen Tokwaulu Bolamba, this evening presided over the closing session of a seminar organized on 25 March by the PanAfrican Telecommunications Union (UPAT) on the proposed Regional Network of Telecommunications for Africa (AFROSAT). The state commissioner expressed satisfaction on this occasion, over the quality of reports and debates which he said, demonstrate how anxious all Africans are to set up modern means of telecommunication in Africa. The OAU sees in telecommunications a fundamental element necessary for the unity of the African peoples, Citizen Tokwaulu added. The Secretary General of the PanAfrican Telecommunications Union (UPAT) Mr Bobo Camara also stressed the high standard and importance of the seminar for the development of telecommunications in Africa before disclosing that 35 African countries are now members of the UPAT. More than 18 African countries and representatives of various organizations interested in the problems of telecommunications took part in the seminar. [Excerpts] [AB030646 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1800 GMT 2 Apr 80 AB]

AZAP-ANGOP DISCUSS COOPERATION--Kinshasa, 31 March (AZAP)--The General delegate of AZAP, Citizen Kande Dzambulate, today received Mr Siona Casimiro, planning director of the Angolan Press Agency (ANGOP), who called on him to deliver a document on Angola's views about participating in the pool of news agencies of central African countries. On this occasion, attention centered on the possibility of cooperation between the two agencies, particularly in the exchange of news and the training of personnel. The two parties are expected to meet to draw up a document on this cooperation before an agreement is signed to give it a judicial backbone. In addition, Mr Siona stated his desire to learn about the structure and infrastructure of AZAP before planning to send ANGOP technical personnel and journalists to Kinshasa for training. Mr Siona, who arrived in Kinshasa last Sunday, intends to return to his country next Wednesday via Brazzaville. [Text] [AB010807 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1755 GMT 31 Mar 80 AB]

TANZANIA-MOZAMBIQUE MEDIA COOPERATION--Tanzania and Mozambique today reached agreement on a seven-point mass media plan aimed at consolidating cooperation between the two countries. The draft agreement was signed in Dar es Salaam this afternoon by the Minister for Information and (?Broadcasting) Ndugu Sepetu, and the Secretary for Ideology in the FRELIMO Central Committee, Ndugu Rebelo. The agreement was signed following talks between the two sides which began on Wednesday. The draft agreement calls for the speedy implementation of the plan, which covers information, the press, radio and Tanzanian and Mozambique Institutes of Journalism. Under the draft agreement, the Tanzania and Mozambique news agencies have agreed to consolidate their cooperation by exchanging information and pictures. The Mozambique mass media delegation left Dar es Salaam for home today. [Text] [LD122002 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD/EA]

CSC: 5500

RADIO, NEWS IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 19 Mar 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Andrew Sesinyi]

[Excerpt]

Vast improvements are anticipated in the Department of Information and Broadcasting and this news was welcome by members of Parliament. The improvements should be effected during this financial year.

Among these will be a good short-wave signal-improving Radio Botswana's current weak reception in remote areas for 100 per cent of the population. Eighty per cent of the population will benefit from medium-wave and 85 per cent from VHF/FM.

The Minister of Public Service and Information on Monday told members of Parliament of a published Consultant Report — Lawrence Report — which has been accepted by cabinet and is now being implemented.

He said the report covers all the major aspects of the Department's work, including Government's Information Policy, and recommends a considerable amount of reorganisation within the department to encourage professionalism and improve output.

Improvement in Radio Botswana signal will be due to a deal between the Voice of America and Radio Botswana who should jointly operate a transmitter to be installed at Selibe Phikwe, probably by the end of this year.

Mr Kweagobe said the Selibe Phikwe transmitter will carry a feed of Radio Botswana's programming during the day, and the Voice of America after 7.30 p.m. as well as in the early morning.

Extensions and alterations to Broadcasting House in Gaborone to accommodate staff from the old Information Department are also to be expected. The Minister explained this further that it was in accordance with the policy of the merger of the former Departments of Information and Broadcasting, into one since 1978.

These extensions are expected to give the Department more flexibility in the use of its manpower by bringing all the journalistic and production staff under one roof. Mr Kweagobe expressed the belief that there will be cross-fertilisation of ideas from different disciplines.

These two projects covering transmitters and extensions to buildings should both be covered by an estimated expenditure of P605 000.

The vast improvements to be department cover additional equipment to increase efficiency. A major purchase this year, according to the Minister,

will be a machine to enable the production of the Daily News to be removed from the Government Printer except for the actual printing itself. It is also intended to handle the increasing demands made for publicity and national events.

Field coverage by the department has also been stepped up. During this financial year, commencing the first of next month, it is proposed to purchase at least one custom-built vehicle, "which for want of better title has been called a "campaign van." These vans are to be "the major tool for publicity in the rural areas," to be used not only for Information Campaigns but also by other Departments such as Health, Agriculture, Co-operative Development and others.

Further improvements on programming will dampen criticism on Radio Botswana over traditional music. Mr Kweagobe noted that there has been criticism of Radio Botswana in the past for its alleged neglect of national culture for example traditional music, and drama.

The Department proposes to buy two custom-fitted recording vans of the very highest quality one this year and the other next year, to be used in the field of tours mostly, although they will also be fitted with radio link equipment to allow their use to remote events which it has not been previously been possible to broadcast live.

However, Members of Parliament were not happy about the mention of the Lawrence Report which they plead ignorance of, although they lauded the anticipated improvements and the upgrading of standards in the department.

Despite expected improvements in the Daily News, Members of Parliament still call for a bigger paper and most suggestions are for an eight page Daily News at least.

CSO: 5500

TELECOMMUNICATIONS IMPROVEMENT PLAN REPORTED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 11 Mar 80 p 1

[Article by Lamong Leshaga]

[Text]

The Government is to allocate P10 million for the improvement of telecommunication service in the country.

The Vice President and Minister of Finance and Development Planning Dr Q.K.J. Masire made this statement at Phitshane Molopo in a kgotla meeting on Saturday.

Dr Masire's announcement of this move came after the village development committee Vice Chairman Mrs Motlagabo Jofeta had complained about lack of some basic needs in the village with telecommunication service ranking in the list.

Dr Masire explained that due to manpower shortage which could not meet the ever increasing development, Cable and Wireless Company is engaged to improve the telecommunication.

He pointed out that because of shortage of manpower, the government finds itself in opposition whereby it cannot embark on more developmental projects. He however made it clear that despite this constraint, the gov-

ernment is still committed to doing more in the developmental sphere.

Responding to a complaint about a bridge across the Molopo which the residents said is an important amenity, Dr Masire told his audience that it was still not possible to provide it.

He explained that one of the factors that contributed to this difficulty is the Bophuthatswana issue, whose so-called independence is not recognised by Botswana.

The Vice President indicated that if Government is pressurised by circumstances to provide the bridge, diplomatic relations would have to be entered into first.

Dr Masire also touched on such issues as poor Standard Seven results, drought relief programmes and Tribal Grazing Land Policy.

On poor Standard Seven results, the Vice President reiterated that if parents did not take interest in the education of their children, they will ultimately find themselves in the cold.

He expressed fears that once this situation is allowed to prevail, the country might find itself faced with numerous difficulties.

Turning to development in general, Dr Masire called on the village Development Committee to exercise maximum care on the projects already provided. Dr Masire also addressed a kgotla meeting at Sedibeng.

Councillor K.K. Kaboemodimo who accompanied the Vice President urged residents to cooperate and pay their tax regularly.

IVORY COAST

FRENCH EXPERIMENT WITH SYMPHONIE DESCRIBED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 29 Feb 80 pp 4-5

[Article by D. Dumas: "Education Program Via Satellite. Ivory Coast and French Directors Evaluate the Experiment"]

[Text] We witnessed a great first this morning from 0900 hours to 1220 hours in the assembly hall of the IPNETP [expansion unknown], the utilization of television broadcasting in the training of INSET [expansion unknown] engineer students and the continuing training of technical staffs concerned with electronics and data processing.

The world's first experimental live broadcast educational program via the satellite, "Symphonie," scheduled for 24 January to 20 March, has been taking place between Abidjan and Paris.

A complete training course in electronics and data processing techniques with respect to microprocessors is in fact being given by some professors of the Paris Cachan Advanced School of Technical Education for the benefit of INSET engineer students.

How Does the System Work?

A Paris Cachan ENSET [expansion unknown] professor gives a lecture that is completely retransmitted (picture and sound) by satellite, "Symphonie," relayed by INTELCOI [International Communications of the Ivory Coast] and the RTI [Ivory Coast Radio and Television] to students on the premises of the IPNETP in Abidjan. The students can participate with the professor in Paris who on his television screen receives picture and sound originating in Abidjan.

Thus, thanks to "Symphonie," even though the professor is some 6,000 kms away, it seems that one is really among his pupils.

It was the fifth teaching session of this type in which the INSET students participated since the beginning of the operation. Sitting in pairs before

a control screen, they have before them identical reproductions of what their Parisian professor has, as well as accompanying documents that were prepared by the electrical engineering department of INSET.

On the pedagogical level, the project is conducted jointly, on the French side by IMAC [expansion unknown] and on the Ivory Coast side by the Department of Human Sciences of the INSET with the cooperation of the IPNETP.

An Ivorian-French Round Table By Satellite

This fifth teaching session was highlighted by a round table discussion that took place simultaneously in Paris and Abidjan, still by means of "Symphonie."

The following participated on the French side: Minister for Universities Alice Saunier-Seïte; Director of the National Center for Space Studies Maurel; Director of Cultural and Technical Cooperation Van Grevenyngue; as well as His Excellency, Ivory Coast Ambassador to France Aidara.

The following participated on the Ivory Coast side: Minister of National Education Akoto Yao; Minister of Primary and Televisual Education Dikebie; Chief of the office of the minister of Information Oula; Technical Adviser Tanoh, in the Ministry of Information; French Secretary of State Dominati, in charge of the Public Office, on a visit in Abidjan in the company of Dupuch, French ambassador to the Ivory Coast; as well as Adou and Bah, respectively director of INSET and of IPNETP.

Minister Akoto referred to the permanence of relations existing between France and the Ivory Coast and said that he was very impressed with the "lesson" that he had just observed. Dupuch said that he, too, had truly felt that he had been present at this lesson, so completely was the time factor absent because of the dialog that had so quickly been established between the Parisian professor and his Ivorian students.

On the French side, Alice Saunier-Seïte said: "Thanks to 'Symphonie', distance and time no longer exist. It is a veritable teaching and pedagogical revolution. I congratulate all those who took part in that operation, because it required a great deal of work, with everything having to be perfect."

Why Such An Experiment?

Minister Akoto answered by referring to the lack of qualified professors in highly specialized techniques. In his opinion, this experiment can make a follow-up possible, which up to now has not occurred after high-level symposiums.

How Far Can One Go Along This Path?

It was Van Grevenyngue, director of the operation, who answered by saying that one could set up the same system between, for example, the ENSTP of Yamoussoukro and the School of Mines, that one could utilize this method for supplementary training of technical instructors, and that its utilization to a certain extent could extenuate the absence of permanent professors.

For Alice Saunier-Seite, this method is truly cooperation in the complete sense of the word. Minister Akoto stressed the isolation of students who prepare for the examinations of big schools and who are not used to the tempo and cadence of the work of these schools. Thanks to television, this gap could be filled.

Then Minister Dikebie summed up the operations that have been carried out up to now. Then, going beyond the sphere of teaching, the minister expressed himself thus: "I can imagine French and Ivorian researchers combining on a research project, doctors pooling their knowledge in order to decide on a difficult diagnosis..."

Then he referred to the main anxiety of the Ivorian participants; he asked what the Ivory Coast's lot would be with respect to satellites in the future.

What Comes After "Symphonie"?

Maurel answered this question by stressing that "Symphonie" had been projected for 5 years, but that its utilization would be extended until 1983, at which time the French-German satellite, "Telecom I," would be operational.

It will then be possible to link with "Telecom I," on condition that one has provided for organized scheduling of the agenda.

To the question of whether this new satellite will cover Africa and the Ivory Coast in particular, Maurel said: "The antenna of 'Telecom I' is not focused on Africa, but it nevertheless will be able to service the Ivory Coast." This produced a sigh of relief on the part of those present.

Then Alice Saunier-Seite questioned the Ivorian students to find out how they felt about this new method of teaching.

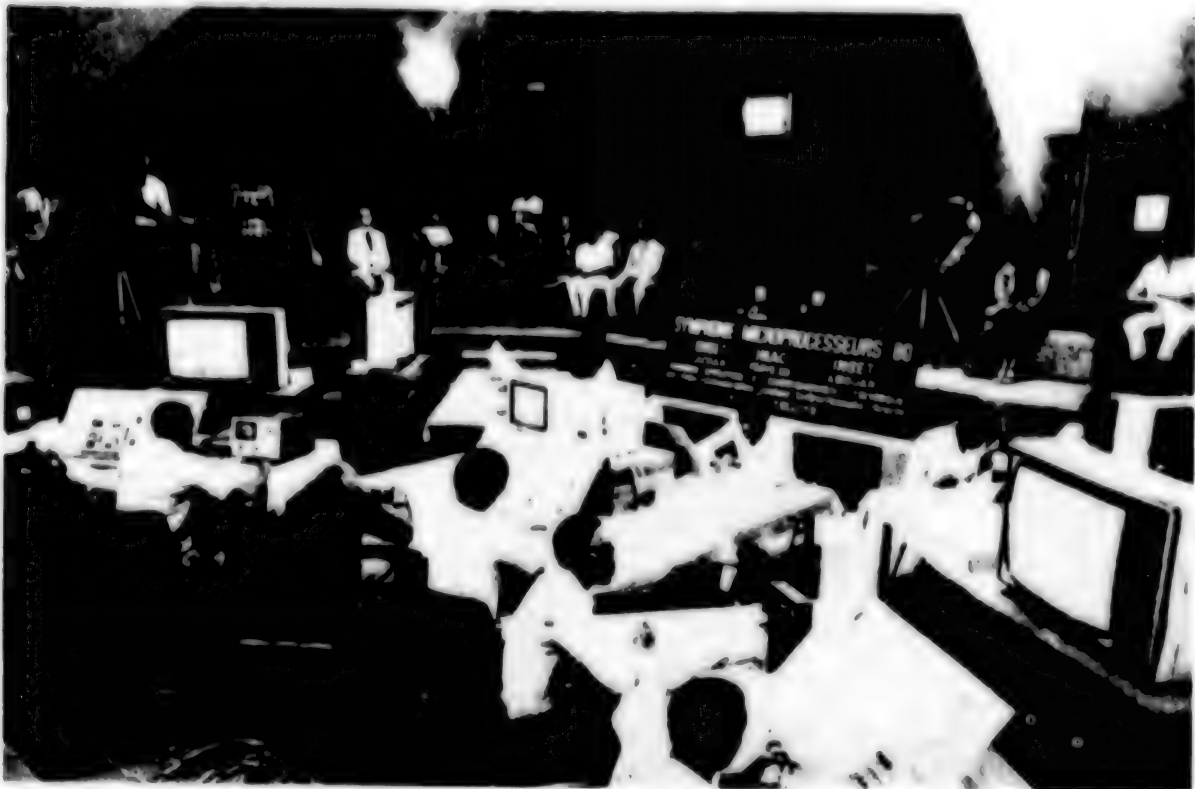
They agreed with what one of them, Kouadio, said: "Thanks to 'Symphonie,' we can communicate with highly specialized technicians, which we would not

have been able to do with orthodox-type teaching: and we are very happy about this."

The French Minister for Universities concluded by saying: "I am happy that this experiment took place with the Ivory Coast. An important element in this pedagogical experiment is the real cooperation between the two teams. It is a method of teaching that is adapted to Ivorian technological development."

It is cooperation in the complete sense of the word. It is a transference of a highly specialized technology that has been adapted to the Ivory Coast."

With these words the French-Ivorian live broadcast of the round table discussion on teaching by satellite ended. The program, "Symphonie," terminated with a presentation to French viewers, at the news broadcast at 1300 hours, of the end of the course on microprocessors--a course given from Paris by a French professor for some Ivorian students in Abidjan. It is considered to be a great world first, in appreciation of the Ivory Coast.



A view of the IPNETP group where the "Symphonie" operation sent by satellite took place.

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

KANO PHONE SYSTEM BREAKDOWN--Domestic and inter-state telephone services in Kano City have broken down for more than a week now. As a result of the breakdown, most telephone subscribers in the city now regarded their telephones as mere "ornaments." Sources close to the P&T repeatedly complained of "major faults" at almost all areas of the municipal. Since then, enquirers had been told of "major faults" first at Dangora, near Kano and later at Zaria and that P&T technicians were working on the faults. In a telephone interview one of the P&T engineers who preferred to remain anonymous disclosed that only 40 trunk lines served Kano where an average of 5,000 subscribers hustle for a trunk line every hour. He also disclosed that a subscriber's chance of securing a trunk line was almost nil in view of the inadequate supply. [Excerpts] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Apr 80 p 2]

50: 5500

BRIEFS

AMUR OBLAST TELEVISION--Specialists of the Amur Oblast Radio and Television Broadcasting Center are carrying out extensive work to improve the quality and range of television broadcasting. This year relay stations for the "Ekran" satellite communications system went into operation in Amurskiy settlement and Chernyayevo village. Modern transmitting equipment has been installed in Tokur and (Deptun) settlements. Presently installation of satellite television relay stations is underway in Beregovoy and Verkhne-Zeyskiy settlements. Their builders have pledged to commission them by Lenin's birth anniversary. [OW111421 Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW]

BAM RADIO RELAY LINE--Specialists of Construction and Installation Administration No 3 are working on the entire length of the BAM railroad route. At various points along the route they are installing towers for a radio relay line. They have pledged to complete all technological work from Ust-Kut to Komsomolsk-na-Amure by the end of December. Commissioning of this line will permit reliable communications between all sections of the BAM project as well as stable television program reception. [OW081329 Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 2 Apr OW]

DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES--Some 50,000 telephone lines have been installed for the Moscow Olympic games. The automatic center supplied for this purpose from Arnstadt has tested faultlessly, following delivery and assembly according to schedule. On Wednesday the Soviet minister of posts and telecommunications thanked the female and male workers of the Arnstadt telecommunications plant for all this when visiting their enterprise. Minister Nikolay Vladimirovich Talyzin heads the USSR Government delegation visiting the GDR for the Leipzig Fair. Accompanied by Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of posts and telecommunications, the guests acquainted themselves with the preparations for the serial production of new types of electronic telephone exchange systems in Arnstadt. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

CSO: 5500

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NORWAY DELEGATE URGES NORDIC COUNCIL APPROVE NORDSAT

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 Mar 80 p 3

[Article by Egil Sundar]

[Text] "We must not do anything to cause the Nordic public to view the venture of a Nordic TV satellite, Nordsat, as a well-formulated political fool's play in which active politicians have long since lost faith. That would seriously risk bringing the Nordic cooperation into discredit with large groups of people who, for as long as possible, want to believe that we mean what we say," Conservative Party first vice chairman and parliamentary representative Jo Benkow pointed out during a general debate in the Nordic Council.

Benkow claimed that the opposition which has been expressed in some cultural circles is little more than disguised self-interest and does not reflect general public opinion.

"It has been obvious for a long time," said Benkow, "that there are no valid cultural-political objections to Nordsat. We know for certain that practically, technically and economically the problems will be considerably less than expected."

Benkow characterized the Nordsat project as a supporting beam in the Nordic work to improve the understanding of languages. "There are no courses, seminars, textbooks or travel opportunities that can compare with the language opportunities built into television.

And what is about to happen? Indeed, we have built expectations in the Nordic population which we stand in danger of not being able to fulfill," said Benkow.

"The colossal investigative work is dragging its feet. Many view the situation as being so critical that it is just a matter of time before spokesmen from one or more nations tip over the entire project.

This is more than the Nordic cooperation can tolerate at this time and demonstrates a vague, fumbling position on central Nordic issues, dictated by shortsighted and profit-oriented considerations."

Benkow stressed that the last thing we must do is to adopt cultural restrictions that would curtail freedom of information and a variety of impulses.

"I do not believe there is reason to fear that a diffuse international mass culture will force our uniquely national culture into the background. The result of a wider choice of international television programs does not have to mean national impoverishment or inferiority, nor moral decay or degrading commercialized brainwashing.

Knowledge of and acquaintance with other countries and their people, other cultural expressions and modes of living could be significant aids to reduce prejudices, increase tolerance and bring people closer together, regardless of borders and national channel monopolies. "I," said Benkow, "have faith in our own culture and our own value standards. They will endure a meeting with other cultures.

Instead of closing our eyes to a development that will come whether we like it or not, we should meet it by strengthening our own cultural efforts, in other words, strengthen our television programming.

If we fear the cultural imperialism of the West, we should, in pure self-defense, warmly encourage stronger Nordic efforts, which will enable us to assert ourselves more and be more equal with respect to strength, latitude and quality," said Benkow.

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1230: 3500

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NORDIC COUNCIL WARNED NORDSAT BETTER THAN FRG-FRANCE NET

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 Mar 80 p 3

[Article by Egil Sundar]

[Text] "If the alternative to Nordsat, the Nordic TV satellite, is coverage by a German-French or another continental satellite, I clearly see the advantage of Nordsat," said Kjell Magne Bondevik, assistant chairman of the Christian People's Party, during a cultural-political debate in the Nordic Council Wednesday. "But,"--he added: "the eventual choice of Nordsat would also reveal our inadequate control of the modern mass-media technology. We should be able to control the technology, based on cultural-political objectives."

That would make it impossible to dismiss cultural-political objections as "little more than disguised self-interest," as expressed by Conservative Jo Benkow during the general debate. The principal cultural-political question I have is this," said Bondevik:

"Will Nordsat lead to greater use of television, particularly among children? If so, that would be a cultural-political development which would be of concern to us. Such a problem could not easily be dismissed. Increased use of television might lead to passiveness and counteract our work concerning greater involvement with the immediate environment. However, if the question is simply which countries' programs we can see--well, that is something else."

The final decision on the Nordsat project will be made during the next session of the Nordic Council in Copenhagen in the spring of 1981. Since the hearing deadline is not until 15 April, Bondevik did not want to say anything definite as to whether the project would be realized.

He felt that politicians should take the hearings seriously enough to study them thoroughly. It was on the basis of such serious treatment that he reacted to what he considered to be uncritical comments by Benkow during the general debate.

"Personally, I have no problems understanding arguments for and against the project. At any rate, we must not characterize those who raise specific questions about the project as opposed to Nordic cooperation in general and Nordic radio and TV-cooperation in particular. The advantages of this project are obvious: it can improve the understanding of languages, the feeling of Nordic solidarity and cultural impulses in general."

Conservative Jo Benkow retorted that he recognized Bondevik's right to an opinion different from his own, but--he added--"there is no proof that his opinion is more correct."

My position on Nordsat is cultural-politically motivated," Benkow pointed out. "My position for this project is an expression of my political conviction and is thus my point of view independent of the hearings. It is my cultural-political opinion that there can be no restraints on information in our part of the world."

Benkow wished to stick to what he had said during the general debate, that the opposition expressed in some cultural circles with respect to Nordsat is little more than disguised self-interest and does not reflect general public opinion. "But," said Benkow, "I would be pleased to consider Bondevik an exception."

The spokesman for the Cultural Committee, Swedish Social Democrat Sture Holm, said the committee expects to receive 400 answers to Nordsat by 15 April, the hearing deadline. Though the committee is not making any specific statements concerning Nordsat during this session, it is demanding specific information about the costs connected with the entire Nordsat project before taking a final position on the matter.

Three large projects: Research cooperation, questions concerning general cultural cooperation and Nordsat are now before the Nordic Council and should provide the basis for a broad Nordic cultural debate when the council convenes in Copenhagen next year.

1312
1311: 5500

RADIO COUNCIL SPLIT BY INTERNAL POLITICAL FIGHT

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 27 Jan 80 pt II p 7

[Article by Else Cornelius]

[Text] The Radio Council has lost its dignity. This is what the Liberal member of the council, Bertel Haarder, believes. For the future radio law revision he will propose that membership in parliament must be incompatible with membership in the Radio Council.

After having been a member for a year and a half, Bertel Haarder (MF) says:

"To start with I believed I could help to create a better atmosphere in the council. Today I realize that I myself participate in creating the poor atmosphere. But I am not alone in it."

The Sunday edition of BERLINGSKE went to the open meeting of the Radio Council on Tuesday, 15 January. It was the meeting which ended by the "conservative flank" walking out in protest against the council's treatment of P. P. Olgaard's complaint about the coverage of, for one thing, the reactor accident at Three Mile Island by Denmark's Radio. But that is another story. This is the story about "the undeserving Radio Council."

The meeting by the Radio Council in the large Radio Council hall at the top of the tall building in TV city started peacefully that day. There were no reports from the chairman and no comments on the revision report, and point 3 on the agenda for the opening meeting, "Orientation on started rationalization investigations with outside consultants," appears--especially to an outsider--as if there is not much dynamite in it. Then Bertel Haarder, member of parliament and Liberal member of the council, spoke, and something started to take place which must have taken place before. This can be noted in the reaction of the other members.

Bertel Haarder says the members of the Radio Council must have an opportunity to talk about the priorities in Denmark's Radio. "Here I am thinking about," said he, "the fact that I and others have been denied completely elementary information about what, for instance, the TV theater shows have

cost, on what, for instance, Carsten Overskou's radio serials in the children's and youth department have cost. I am not interested in Carsten Overskou, but it irritates me that I cannot find out what a radio series costs as compared to what it costs to read the existing book. I have recently been denied information about how much traveling is done in the cultural and social department. I believe it is shocking that as a member of the Radio Council one cannot find out how much traveling is done in a department. I sit on a finance committee where 70 questions of this type are presented each year. Here we sit on the finance committee for Denmark's Radio, and we cannot find out anything. I find it completely unacceptable. Unless there is a change very soon, I want a vote on it, no later than in connection with the action plan . . ."

Ole Espersen, who believed Haarder deviated from the agenda, did not understand who it was who denied Haarder the information. "The chairman," Haarder interrupted. "In any case it was not me," continued Ole Espersen, who has the ability to sound unconcerned whatever occurs. "On the contrary, I have said about the trips that the trip you are referring to is being investigated by the operations administration and that the business committee will be informed. With regards to the TV theater, I believe we agreed that you would first see the repertoire for selected years, and then we would see whether we will go further with your question. It has not been my intention to deny the Radio Council any information, but our custom is that information first be given in the business committee when individual productions are involved. If you want to change that custom, it must be taken up in general . . ."

Han Lundrup, communist member of the Radio Council, dressed Haarder down for getting himself involved in the program activity. In return, Haarder was supported by the conservative Elisabeth Krog, who also believed that the Radio Council should know how the resources are distributed. Bertel Haarder himself said that although he has received quick, friendly replies each time he has written to the chairman of the Radio Council Ole Espersen, he has never received the information he asked for. So he still wanted to find out about the radio series, about the trips in the cultural and social department, and on what "The Eight-Eyed Scorpion" and "Midsummer Night's Play" have cost.

Ole Espersen referred to the agenda and said that Haarder did not behave reasonably when he "seriously complained" about a certain trip. Haarder does not believe he has written any letter with "serious accusations" but only a calm request.

"I do not want to sit here and be accused of hounding individual coworkers because of rumors in the morning press," said Haarder. "But when there has been something in the morning newspapers, then let us get the figures on the table! That was the reason why I wrote to the chairman. I asked basic questions about trips, for instance, if one always traveled first class. I was told that they cannot tell me."

Ole Espersen: "Even though it is still outside the agenda, Haarder's questions force me to say that I was asked whether the department manager involved pays for his family he himself. I must interpret this to mean that Denmark's Radio should pay for his wife and children. I consider that to be a serious accusation. That is why I believed it was difficult to say whether similar trips are being made, because that would mean that I or the general director would have to ask around whether there were similar cases where families possibly were paid for. Naturally, there aren't any. Now there is nothing more to say about that case. There are limits for how much we can go into details which have nothing to do with the agenda."

The meeting continued for a long time. Bertel Haarder watched out. Ole Espersen watched out. Haarder is more hot tempered than Espersen, but he did not have the chairman's change of getting to speak either. To put it very gently, the atmosphere is not good.

The Social Democratic Culture Mafia

Next day Bertel Haarder said about the meeting and the contrasts which clearly appeared:

"This is how the tone has developed during the year and a half which I have sat on the Radio Council. I came in convinced that I did not want to stage a show, but I wanted to be factual. I did not want to run easily obtained cases against my coworkers. I wanted to return to the Radio Council the dignity it had lost. I know from BBC that it is possible to keep a tone of fairness, to avoid politicizing, to appear in agreement. But in BBC there are no active politicians in the council either. In the coming revision of the radio law I want to emphasize that membership in parliament must be incompatible with membership in the Radio Council.

"The chairman of the Radio Council, Ole Espersen, is an active Christiansborg politician, political spokesman for the social democracy. In my opinion, he does not live up to what one can expect of him. I have no confidence in him as chairman. I and others believe that he uses his chairman position to get the last word, to decide roughly what one can ask about and get answers to. It was only one of my questions in the meeting which was misinterpreted. I did not accuse Vedel-Petersen. I asked to get the traveling rules on the table. Does one get diets on Christmas Eve when one is out? Something like that. I have not received replies to all the other things I mentioned. I have written 20 letters and asked again and again. I have, for instance, also asked what it would cost to split the children's and youth section so that one-half of the transmissions would be prepared in the province and the Copenhagen mark would be less clear. I have not been able to get any paper and no debate."

"Have you assumed the role as watchdog in the council?"

"One has to watch out when one is worried about the chairman's attempt at cooling the debate down. One must think tactically all the time. I am of

a friendly and sociable nature. But the small tricks which Ole Espersen is filled with destroy the atmosphere. The atmosphere will not be good until we get another chairman. We are of course confronted with a branch of the social democratic culture Mafia, and we must watch out for the social democratic clannishness.

"I sit in the finance committee. There one can ask about anything. In the Radio Council it is considered inappropriate to ask questions. In the old days I believe everything was settled amicably, but the budgets increased by 20-25 percent annually. Now we must be critical about the consumption of resources there as well as all other places in society. Unfortunately I believe I am being defrauded, so the water is dripping if I'm not rough all the time. Of course, we must not get involved in the transmissions--thank the Lord for that--but we are confronted with the supreme distribution of the appropriations.

"It is tiring to be a member of the Radio Council. The staff representative, Ruth von Sperling, makes insulting statements, supported by the leftist wing of the council, that we are against improvements for the staff. She has helped to contribute the atmosphere which is called: "Is he for or against the staff?" I am classified as being against. I have, for instance, asked for an investigation of how much time is used for professional work during working hours at full salary at the license payers' expense. I have received no reply but have been flatly refused.

"But at the same time I have failed to vote time after time when Erhard Jacobsen has had his many complaint cases. I do not want square rules which will choke the life in the radio. I would rather have a slightly leftist radio than a dead radio. But then I do want to have the right to fight the turning towards the left in the Radio Council."

It Is Not Haarder's Task to Ask for Figures

"To start with I believed I could help to create a better atmosphere. After a year I realized that I myself helped to create the poor atmosphere. But I'm not alone about it. The chairman, who is a professor and a Dr. Jur. helps himself because he has a formal uncertainty. He is often fumbling no end, but he sits on a clear majority. The social democrats can always get their things through."

Ole Espersen replies that he does not understand why Haarder does not trust him, but that Haarder has helped create a very uncertain situation for others. He has done that together with two-three other members of the Radio Council.

"The general director is accused, for instance, of not taking care of his work. This creates an uncertainty one must try to do something about. This is the reason for my reactions to certain types of letters. An answer is given to those which fall within the scope of the Radio Council or

which can form the foundation for a case treatment. Three of the questions which Bertel Haarder mentions will be answered by the operating administration. Haarder demands figures for individual productions. There are situations where we believe that individual figures taken separately can be abused. It is an age-old tradition that one can get information about production costs in the business committee, where the liberals Kleener and Philipsen sit. The figures include, for one thing, the fees for the actors, and those must not be made public.

"In the discussion about the rationalization investigations in the Radio Council, Bertel Haarder insisted on a discussion of Carsten's Overskou's radio series, which had nothing to do with the agenda. I believe that he who insists on such a discussion is pursuing his own hobby. I do not preclude a debate for tactical reasons. Some people say--and they are right--that some people are allowed to talk too much or they are allowed to operate on the edge of the agenda, but I must take into consideration the fact that there are people who come from Jutland for the meetings in the Radio Council and the meetings cannot be expected to last for half an hour as they did in Norgaard's and Bomholt's time when everything was decided in advance.

"It is not Bertel Haarder's job as member of the Radio Council to ask for those figures. He has been placed in the Radio Council to see whether the legal requirements are met within a reasonable framework. If he believes there is something wrong with our administration, it is not small figures he should ask for. The Radio Council must be similar to an administration, but it must not lay such a tight hand on the operating administration that it cannot work.

"If we are compared with a parliamentary committee like the finance committee, we are assumed to be more political than we are. In the finance committee they do not have 3,000 staff members, who must have reasonable working conditions and an operating administration which must carry out the work. A great deal will be destroyed if cases are postponed which means months of delay for the operating administration or if one asks for information which finally requires a staff of 30-40 people to supply. Bertel Haarder has asked this kind of questions, for instance, with regards to the TV theater. The case about the excursion to Arthus by the children's and the youth department, which is of the same nature, is related to the action plan for Denmark's Radio. One cannot ask the operating administration to carry out such large calculations out of context. Bertel Haarder must therefore wait with his report on his points of view until the action plan will be prepared."

"Do you believe it is tiring to be chairman of the Radio Council?"

"I believe it is an exciting job which results in a productive contact with many involved people. I believe it is uncomfortable that it is necessary to discuss in an atmosphere of mistrust and hostility. In contrast to

Haarder, I do not believe it would help if the members of the Radio Council were not active politicians. They should always be appointed politically, and the same life attitudes would be represented there as is the case now. I am a Social Democrat because I have a certain attitude to life, and I will have that attitude whether I am a member of parliament or not."

8958

ESU: 5500

CONSERVATIVES' SIMONSEN ATTACKS POLICIES OF RADIO COUNCIL

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 27 Jan 80 p 5

[Article by Jytte Arntzen: "The Operating Administration Makes the Work in the Radio Council Slow"]

[Text] This is what the Conservative member of the Radio Council, Palle Simonsen, claims in a comment to Tivoli director Niels-Jorgen Kaiser's attack on the politician-dominated Radio Council.

"It is unreasonable to shoot at politicians as the sole reason for the problems around the administration of Denmark's Radio, and I do not believe that it is possible to manage an institution such as Denmark's Radio with a Radio Council which consists of so-called independent culture personalities."

This is what the Conservative member of parliament and member of the Radio Council, Palle Simonsen, tells the Sunday edition of BERLINGSKE as a reply to the former UHA program manager, Tivoli director Niels-Jorgen Kaiser's recent attack on the politician-dominated Radio Council.

Niels-Jorgen Kaiser in a lecture at the conference property Tranquillity has recently resumed the debate on the need for competition in the ether in the form of a TV-2. And according to Niels-Jorgen Kaiser, this TV-2 should be placed outside the Danish Radio monopoly as an independent corporation whose productions will be financed by advertising.

When it is of vital importance for Niels-Jorgen Kaiser that a TV-2 be placed outside Denmark's Radio and thus outside the reach of the Radio Council it is because, according to Kaiser, there "are all possible grounds for believing that a TV-2 under the management of the Radio Council would be lost on the floor in advance" and, as it says later on, if one had two TV programs for performing what is referred to as post critique, it would be necessary to provide facilities for spending the night in the 12th hall in the TV city."

While Niels-Jorgen Kaiser does not doubt that it is the politicians who are messing up the work in the Radio Council, which operated fairly peacefully and quietly before it was politically dominated, Palle Simonsen is of another opinion.

"I agree completely with Kaiser that a TV-2 should be placed outside Denmark's Radio and be financed as he himself outlines. But this is also where our agreement ends. When there are frustrations in the Radio Council, it is also related to the fact that almost all complaints are rejected by the administration. And that must result in tense debates. But in addition comes the fact that the debate out in the society as such has become more popularized, and that cannot fail to be reflected in the debates in the Radio Council. And finally, the course which Denmark's Radio is following has been changed in recent years. When the work in the Radio Council seemed to be frictionless some 10 years ago, this is also due to the fact that one lived up to the versatility concept to a higher degree. I believe it is unreasonable to fire on the politicians as the only reason why there are problems with the administration of Denmark's Radio. And then I can easily say that if one takes the Olgaard debate, it is quite certain that if the Radio Council had consisted of culture personalities rather than politicians with "hair on their chests," then that debate would indeed have been clamped down on just as quietly," says Palle Simonsen.

Also read the Sunday Journal, page 7.

8958

CSO: 5500

TECHNICAL COLLEGE ENGINEER: COUNTRY COULD DO MORE IN DEVELOPMENT

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 18 Feb 80 pt II p 4

[Article by Jens J. Kjaergaard: "Danish Industry and Research Lose Out"]

[Text] We fool ourselves through a procurement policy which favors foreign companies.

"Danish industry and research could have benefited much more from the vigorous development which space science has started in the telecommunications field. We fool ourselves through a procurement policy which favors foreign companies with turnkey equipment at the expense of the Danish companies which could have participated if the authorities gave them 'development contracts.' Now they have already lost out. The competitors have both an economic and a technical advantage."

Tough words in February said by the manager of the Electromagnetic Institute, Denmark's Institute of Technology, engineer Erik Nilsson.

The Electromagnetic Institute is deeply involved in ordered development work, which has become a very important contribution to the research activity. The money gives a possibility for carrying out projects which otherwise could not be started, and in addition comes the beneficial contact with the rest of the world outside the walls of the institute.

Conspicuously Absent

Most projects are financed by government's Technical and Scientific Research Council, the Space Committee and other public funds. In addition come projects for the Post and Telegraph Administration, the Meteorologic Institute, the Greenland Ministry and Jutland Telephone plus some 20 contracts with the European space organization, ESA. But the Danish industry is conspicuously absent.

"It is a misunderstanding that industry is standing in line at the main entrance to exploit the most recent research results," says Erik Nilsson. "We have actually received most projects thanks to diligent effort from the researchers, who have been able to 'sell' their ideas.

"We are free to say no thank you to projects which we find to be substandard. All economics passes through the institute's administration. Those who accept the work get only their normal salary. No, we are in no way exploited by industry and other outside customers. The problem is rather that we have too few requests from industry. We would like to have more projects, external projects, which teach us to live up to a time schedule and a budget and which others will sit in judgment over.

"The work ordered in the entire Denmark's Institute of Technology constitutes an annual 5 million kroner, less than a couple of percent of the Institute's budget of 300 million kroner. The Electromagnetic Institute's share of this averages approximately 100 thousand kroner. From Denmark's Institute of Technology we get an operating appropriation of 350 thousand kroner. This must cover our own research--in addition to the daily expenses in a building with 11 engineers and 10 from the technical administrative personnel, renewal of apparatus and purchases for examination projects and master's degree projects."

The Politician's Role

"A couple of years ago the then Minister of Education Ritt Bjerregaard found out that the work ordered could be stimulated if the overhead was raised from 140 to 150 percent at the same time as the institutes' income was reduced from 100 to 75 percent. The rest must go in the national treasury. By overhead one understands the payment beyond the direct salary expenses.

"I will not dwell on the figures but on the fact that the politicians use their efforts to discuss formalities before experience has been obtained. It would be more correct to start things. Afterwards one can then adjust the rules so that the teaching institutions will get coverage for the expenses without simultaneously giving unfair competition to the Danish companies which also might consider taking the development project," says Erik Nilsson.

"The Electromagnetic Institute has enough to do, but we would very much like a closer collaboration with Danish companies which enter research to find a niche where they can compete with foreign countries.

"There are not many possibilities for getting such contracts. The companies are hesitating presumably because there are small possibilities for exploiting these long-range investments," Erik Nilsson continues. "The public authorities which are responsible for the largest procurements of advanced equipment in the communications field generally buy it turnkey from foreign countries.

"Danish work normally costs more than the corresponding products from abroad, and one of the reasons for this is that we are not familiar with the so-called government contracts, where authorities order a problem solved from the local industry and cover a significant portion of the development costs.

"I myself have worked in a small British company which made a transportable transmission system for BBC. The radio acoustics set tight requirements, and when the apparatus was approved, it could be sold in all markets with BBC's invisible stamp of quality. This definitely did not involve concealed government support to a company in trouble. They paid for a well-defined project--and at the same time the company got a product which it would not have been able to develop with its own means."

"Denmark can solve the problems over the longer range," says Erik Nilsson. "However, it requires a change in the mentality and the attitude in the public life."

"Administrators must feel coresponsible for industry, and the politicians who have been elected by the people must understand that an apparent profit for one treasury may result in large expenses for the others. Apparently inexpensive equipment from abroad costs Danish jobs. It is worse than we neglect to develop new products. There will not be any more jobs in industry before there is something to produce."

Erik Nilsson has prepared a list of goals with four points.

1. The public authorities must develop "rolling plans" for the purchases which are planned within the next 3-5 years. Time limits are of crucial importance for small companies.
2. Study contracts on preliminary investigations for the planned purchases can lead institutes and companies to future projects.
3. The fiscal year must be softened. It is not wise that appropriations which have been made must be used up within a certain date. The positive thing about the new rules for requested research is that an institute's overhead can be transferred to the next fiscal year.
4. The development funds, etc., should cover the extra costs which are required to place Danish companies on an even competitive level with foreign companies.

"I believe the will is present among many public authorities," says Erik Nilsson. "But they possibly lack moral support. And there is a certain risk of failure if current practice is changed and larger development projects are started under Danish administration."

"But if we get a hint in good time, we can now combine the possibilities which exist at Denmark's Institute of Technology, the institutes at the Academy for Technical Sciences, the technical institutes and the industrial development departments."

"It is frequently said that one of our few resources is knowledge or in modern slang know-how," Erik Nilsson concludes. "Well, let us use it. We are only waiting for a signal. Not from satellites. We have received those. But from our closest surroundings."

8958

CSO: 5500

GREENLAND SATELLITE RECEIVER STATION TO OPERATE IN 1981

Gedthab GRONLANDSPOSTEN in Danish 24 Jan 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Better Weather Reports Possible from Next Year"]

[Text] Fifteen automatic weather stations as well as a satellite receiver station will be installed on the west coast this year. From 1981 on it will be possible to get local weather forecasts, for instance, for K'akortok and Nuuk.

After a long period of time better road forecasts for Greenland can now be expected. So far we have only had forecasts for the water channels, but from next year on it will be possible to have local forecasts for some areas. During this year a series of automatic weather stations will be installed in Kangerdlugssuak, Sondrestromfjord, to collect weather observations from the automatic weather stations. This takes place in collaboration with the Canadians. The Meteorologic Institute has received an appropriation for 40 million kroner over a 5-year period for improving the weather service in Greenland.

Over the years a large number of complaints have been received about why Greenland, which is so dependent upon the weather, must make do with forecasts only for the water channels. The municipal administration in K'akortok, Ilulissat and Nuuk approached the Meteorologic Institute last year and requested local weather forecasts.

"This has later on been pursued by a letter from the national administration, and during the fall we had a meeting about it here in Copenhagen," the chief of the weather service, state meteorologist Erik Busch, tells GRONLANDSPOSTEN. Since then we have worked on the case. But a large number of additional observations are required if one is to make forecasts for such difficult areas with inland ice and mountains, where the wind can come in so many different ways.

"When will we get better weather forecasts?"

"I doubt very much it will come this year. But during the spring we expect to change the service somewhat so there will be more time for those people

who have anything to do with the weather on Greenland. And then we hope that it should help. But it is probably more realistic to say that in 1981 we will be able to prepare better weather forecasts for a few land districts."

"How much personnel is required to manage the weather forecasts better?"

"It is not so much personnel as weather observations which are involved. We have had big problems in recent years because of GTO's (Greenland's Technical Organization) rationalization efforts. This meant that we no longer could get those weather observations which GTO's personnel made earlier. In order to take care of that, some years ago we received a very large appropriation to set up automatic weather stations."

"How many stations will be installed?"

"Today we have unmanned stations in Tingmiarlut and Aputitek on the east coast as well as three or four on northern Greenland. In addition, 15 automatic stations will be installed on the west coast. The reports from the east coast are received by a satellite, which is positioned 36 km above the equator. Reports from new stations will be received by the satellite, which runs at a height of 900 km from pole to pole. The signals from them will be received by the new satellite station in Sondrestromfjord. In the next few days we will discuss how the stations will be built and how they will be set up."

"We may possibly get just as good weather forecasts as in Denmark?"

"It will always be very difficult to prepare completely accurate reports on Greenland because of the inland ice and the very rough mountain terrain. But the weather reports with regards to wind, temperature and cloud cover will become better starting next year. This is for sure."

8958

CSO: 5500

DENMARK

RADIO, POST, TELEGRAPH AGENCY TO START TELETEXT, TELEDATA TESTS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE AFTEN in Danish 7 Mar 80 p 8

[Article by Victor Andersen]

[Excerpt] Teletext and teledata are two new concepts which may come to have a strong influence on the lives of Danish families. They offer much as well as new information and service but are also attributed less miraculous qualities in the form of an alienation of the individual family from its surroundings and a widened information gap. To Danish trades and industries, the perspectives are also important.

A wonderful, new TV world is awaiting Danish families right in their own living rooms. Experiments are already in progress. The new system is called teletext and teledata.

The two things will make the TV set a new and versatile article for everyday use to Danish families. At the request of the viewer, it will be able to provide information on hundreds of things--weather charts, football-pool coupons, available charter trips, etc., in up to six colors. The viewer who is willing to pay for it, will also be able to talk with his TV set and, for example, order charter trips right away.

A fairly large meeting was held in Copenhagen last Tuesday, in which a number of organizations and enterprises discussed the new teletext and teledata system, with a view to a new round of experiments. Electronics enterprises, such as Bang & Olufsen and Chr Røvsing, are already working on the technical equipment. Those who met last Tuesday were possible prospective suppliers of the information which the new types of transmission will be able to pass on to the viewers.

Among the participants were the Scandinavian Airlines System and the Danish State Railways, the Spies and Tjæreborg travel agencies, the Association of Danish Daily Newspapers, and daily newspapers, such as BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, POLITIKEN, JYLLANDS-POSTEN and BØRSEN, a publisher of encyclopedia, such as the Gyldendal Publishing House, a publisher of laws, such as the Schultz Publishing House, the State Information Office, a couple of private EDP firms and several others.

The Danish Broadcasting and Television Corporation is already experimenting with this teletext system under the leadership of Henning Schmaltz-Jørgensen, editor. Approximately 50 pages have been prepared with weather charts, prices quoted on the Stock Exchange, etc., as well as samples of what can be presented graphically on these screen pictures. One of the samples shows the Hanstholm Lighthouse. Both teletext and teledata are individual pictures, not films. But a flashing effect can be incorporated in the pictures.

Hanstholm Lighthouse flashes.

The further development in the area of teletext is pending a report from a committee under the prime minister's department. Subsequently, the government and the Folketing will decide on the matter. After all, quite a lot of money is involved. At worst, an increase in the license fee may be proposed.

Experiment Involving 200 Danish Families

Now teledata. Teledata in this country is being prepared by the teleadministrations and the Postal and Telegraph Services. A coordinating group is headed by Helge Mansa, division chief, KTAS [the Copenhagen Telephone Corporation]. On 1 April 1981, an experiment will be started which will last for 2 years. Two hundred families will be equipped with the necessary reception equipment, and some suppliers of information will be invited to feed the data base during the test period. This was the reason for the meeting held last Tuesday, in which it was found, among other things, that the Consumer Council has not been interested in the new medium, unlike the British Consumer Council, which with the program 'Which' is an enthusiastic participant in Prestel.

Prestel, incidentally, can be viewed in Denmark by those who have the necessary equipment. Among them is the organization Dansmedia, the secretary general of which, Mogens Boman, has demonstrated Prestel to **WEEKENDAVISEN [BERLINGSKE AFTEN]**. Among its multitude of possibilities may be mentioned that it will draw a map of London on the screen for those who intend to attend a certain exhibition in London, it will enable the viewer, by means of his push-button viewfinder, to continue drawing on a graphic depiction on the screen as well as other things which are a combination of practical aspects and gags.

Grassroots Worried

Like Great Britain, Sweden is far advanced in the field of teledata, and experiments are being carried out in Japan, Canada, Switzerland, West Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and Finland. Denmark is thus not among the very first countries to introduce teledata, which certainly is to be regretted, seeing that there, undoubtedly, are considerable possibilities for the electronics industries in the countries which are taking the lead. In Sweden, subtitles have become extremely popular among societies of the

deaf, and this interest has made it profitable for the TV industry to develop the necessary TV equipment for the introduction of such subtitles on TV.

TV, of course, is a politically sensitive medium, and the new possibilities of use have already released a debate on the democratic, sociological and possibly alienating perspectives. There is talk of a widened information gap, seeing that only the brighter ones among the viewers may understand how to use the new equipment. It is also being said that when it will be possible to have all information brought directly into their living rooms, families may tend to become self-sufficient and to cut themselves off from association with others. Grassroots movements are already paralysed with terror on behalf of the nation. On the other hand, a more prosaic economist has welcomed the idea of the big savings on transport which will become possible if all future information is brought via the air.

Newspaper journalists may have their own views on the matter, but that the daily newspapers, by no means, feel that they have been maneuvered out of their fields in advance, appears from the fact that several of them, as mentioned before, have shown interest in supplying information to the data base. If one cannot defeat the enemy, one may, as has been seen before, take his arm.

TV
1960, 1960

ERICSSON FINLAND BUILDS HELSINKI, TAMPERE PHONE EXCHANGES

Helsinki DEMARI in Finnish 11 Mar 80 p 8

[Article: "LM Ericsson Ahead in Development of Digital Exchange"]

[Text] The L M Ericsson Corporation is at the present time developing the third phase of the AXE exchange system. According to Deputy Managing Director Hakan Ledin the Ericsson Corporation has a 5-year lead on other competing companies in this area.

This digital-directed computer system contains various applications all the way from small exchanges serving a hundred subscribers to a large exchange serving 200,000 subscribers as well as from small junction exchanges to transmission exchanges dealing with 65,000 connecting lines. With this system it is possible to adapt one and the same system to several levels of the whole telephone network.

The firm's Finnish subsidiary company, Oy L M Ericsson Ab, has been involved in the installation and testing of this system for 2 years. Experience has been gained in such projects as the Turku Municipal Telephone System, the Nordic Data network, Saudi Arabia, and Moscow. The next projects in Finland will be a general data network center in Helsinki, expansion of the AXE exchange in Turku, and an exchange for the mobile telephone network.

One of the World's Largest in Tampere

The Tampere Telephone Co-op has also ordered an AXE transmission- and local exchange as the main exchange for its network from Ericsson. In size it will have 20,000 subscriber connections and 10,000 connecting lines, and as far as complete digital systems are concerned it will be one of the world's largest AXE exchanges.

Oy L M Ericsson Ab entered into the production of Finnish AXE equipment at the Jorvas Plant in 1979. In addition to manufacturing, it also handles planning, installation, testing, and maintenance.

Deputy Managing Director Ledin considers the international marketing of this system to be in the initial phase even though it has already been sold to more than 20 countries. Recently the firm made an offer to Mexico and is also waiting to hear the results of its bid in the Philippines, India, Indonesia, and Iraq. Future marketing areas include North America and China, among other places.

COUNTRY TO JOIN NORDIC MOBILE PHONE NETWORK IN 1982

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 21 Mar 80 p 8

[Article: "Mobile Phones to Be Automated in South Finland in 1982"]

[Text] The operation of a joint automated Nordic mobile telephone network will begin in South Finland in the beginning of 1982. The construction of the network will begin in the Helsinki area where the capacity of the present network will be in full use within a couple of years.

A joint automated network means that Nordic mobile telephone subscribers can be connected to the automatic telephone network anywhere in the Nordic area. Through this network it will be possible to make telephone contact with any telephone subscriber in any Nordic country.

The Helsinki area makes up more than one-fourth of current mobile telephone traffic. Because of the limited number of radio channels, the total capacity will not be utilized until 1982 at the latest. Some of the more important advantages of the new automated network are lower consumer costs and a more effective use of radio frequencies.

The automated mobile telephone network will not displace the present manually operated mobile telephone network since it is not a question of automating the present network but the construction of a completely new network.

The general mobile telephone network maintained by the Postal and Telegraph Service has 20,000 subscribers. This number was reached on Thursday when a contractor by the name of Tarmo Eloranta received permission for a mobile telephone.

The construction of the mobile telephone network was begun in the Helsinki area in 1971 when the first clients were connected to the network. Since then the number of mobile telephone subscribers has increased at an annual rate of approximately 2,500 new subscribers.

At this time the mobile telephone network covers all of Finland. The network's most recent support station was completed approximately 1.5 years ago in Pohjois-Karjala. The system now handles approximately 16,000 conversations daily with the assistance of approximately 300 operators.

FRANCE

BRIEFS

SUBMARINE CABLE--The PTT's cable-laying ship "Vercors" began 17 March to lay the submarine telephone cable that will connect Martiques, near Marseilles, with Algiers. The cable, made by the CGE, will enable the transmission of 3,440 simultaneous telephone calls. The Martiques-Algiers connection follows on the laying of the Martiques-Tetouan (Morocco) cable. The Martiques international submarine communications center was inaugurated about a year ago to cover the central and western zone of the Mediterranean. [Text] [Paris ELECTRONIQUE ACTUALITES in French 27 Mar 80 p 19]

CSO: 5500

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGENCY TO EXPAND CONFERENCE CALL NET

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 Mar 80 p 33

[Reportage by Knut Lovstuhagen]

[Text] "During the course of the year Televerket will greatly expand its capacity to handle conference calls. So far, the special equipment at the State Telephone Office in Oslo has only been able to handle two conference calls simultaneously, but the new equipment, which can accommodate four new conference groups, each with up to five participants, will be put into operation next month. Parallel hook-ups can also be arranged, providing up to 10 terminals. Conference equipment will also be installed in Tonsberg, Stavanger, Bergen, Trondheim and Tromso."

Section Chief Knut Stafne with the Telecommunications Directorate made this announcement at a meeting of representatives from industry and Televerket in Oslo earlier this week. Stafne pointed out that with the aid of the new equipment up to 15 conference calls could be set up simultaneously, which is seven times the present capacity. Conference equipment in Tromso and Trondheim is expected to be in operation some time this summer, while Bergen and Tonsberg will get theirs during the second half of this year. Stavanger can expect to have its equipment in operation some time this year, according to Stafne.

A conference call is a telephone conversation between at least three subscribers at the same time, either in Norway or abroad. No special terminal equipment is needed, but by using a loudspeaker telephone, several persons in one place can participate in the conference. This service has been growing steadily from year to year. In 1976 Televerket handled 600 conference calls, but the number grew to 1,650 in 1979. A 30-minute conference call between a subscriber in Oslo and a party in either Harstad or London, for example, based on today's rates will cost approximately 206 kroner, which includes the person-to-person fee and the conference surcharge.

"New, data-controlled exchanges will gradually make it possible to arrange conference calls automatically, which will mean faster and more efficient service," said Knut Stafne. When Televerket introduces the facsimile service Telefax next year to dispatch letters, drawings and other kinds of documents via the telephone network, this could become an important supplement to the conference call. Investigations and analyses conducted by Televerket indicate that meetings between people from different geographical locations in 28 percent of the cases could be substituted with conference calls, while another 16 percent could be substituted with conference calls, supplemented by Telefax.

The hotel industry does not seem to be upset about the development. Director Knut Strom at Roros Tourist Hotel, a typical conference hotel, actually does not exclude the possibility that the conference call, as it becomes more widespread, might even strengthen the industry.

"Despite the fact that obviously many things can be discussed and solved by means of a conference call, one thing will remain and that is the need for interpersonal contact. The technical development in communications will lead to estrangement and the need for human contact will grow even stronger. There is no question that long term we will need an aid like the conference telephone, but I dare say that conference hotels generally are not particularly concerned about the development," he said.

The airline industry is less optimistic about the situation. Sales manager Oddvar Backe-Mathiesen with SAS Norge told AFTENPOSTEN that even though the conference telephone is not a threat to traffic at this time, it might be long term.

"We are somewhat concerned. If the price of fuel continues to rise at the rate it has been, people will travel less and the conference telephone could become an alternative. On the other hand, it will not be able to replace the meaning of personal contact and we will undoubtedly start campaigning using this as a tool to get people to continue flying," he said. Business travel provides 50 to 60 percent of SAS' ticket revenue.

8952

CSO: 5500

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER BYE OUTLINES SYSTEM EXPANSION

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 28 Feb 80 p 7

[Text] "The Department of Communications has already initiated work which in itself is an action program to develop telecommunications in Norway."

This statement was made by Communications Minister Ronald Bye during a parliamentary policy debate yesterday in response to a question by Hans Hammond Rossbach (Liberal Party).

Rossbach wanted to know whether the government planned to initiate a telecommunications program designed to involve Norwegian industry and thus protect the know-how and the competence now attained in the field of electronics and telecommunications technology in Norway. In Rossbach's opinion, it is absolutely necessary that Norway develop its own competence in this area since data technology will revolutionize our telecommunications system.

Communications Minister Ronald Bye pointed out that a joint communications committee had decided to appoint a committee to do a broad analysis of Televerket's present position and its development. This committee will be appointed in the near future and will be responsible for deciding the priority of Televerket's services, evaluate its monopoly position and the possibility of making it more efficient.

Ronald Bye assumed that the telecommunications committee would cooperate closely and continuously with other committees, like the Media Committee and the so-called Micro-Processing Committee. Bye felt that this, together with the recently proposed long-range plan for Televerket and the fact that the Department of Communications intends to propose further appropriations for the automatic numbers' system, should be regarded as an action program. He also called attention to the extensive cooperation which has long existed between Televerket and the Norwegian electronics industry, particularly between Televerket and its two largest suppliers, Elektrisk Bureau and Standard Telefon og Kabelfabrik.

FIRM RECEIVES ORDER FOR NATO SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS' PARTS

Oslo NORGES HANDELS-OG SJOFARTSTIDENDE in Norwegian 26 Feb 80 p 7

[Text] Norcem Plast recently won a large contract for radomes from the American firm Ford Aerospace and Communications Corporation, the main contractor for the third phase of NATO's Satellite Communications System, SATCOM III.

The order was won in sharp competition with the other leading world manufacturer of radomes.

Production will extend over the next 2 years, 1980-81, requiring 30 to 40,000 work hours and a considerable number of engineering hours. This project will also be a challenge to Norcem Plast's know-how and experience in connection with contract work and quality control procedures.

The technical solution submitted by Norcem Plast was arrived at in close cooperation with the company's licensor, Geometrics Inc., U.S.A., which is responsible for the construction work, closely aided by Norcem Plast with respect to the choice of materials and production techniques. ELAB in Trondheim was also actively involved in the bid with respect to electrical materials and measurements and in the negotiations in California in 1979.

Norcem Plast will be the project "turnkey," in charge of production, transportation and project installation in nine different places. The total value of the contract is over 12 million kroner.

The SATCOM III phase consists of nine separate units distributed among a number of NATO countries. Norcem Plast will manufacture nine complete dielectric radomes, as well as plastic membranes and one-piece plastic frames. These products will be manufactured using a new technique which not only met the original customer specifications, but also additional and more vigorous demands submitted during the planning stage. Of particular importance in this connection was the almost total exclusion of so-called intermodular products, which would have a disturbing effect on the antenna. Norcem Plast's solution, eliminating the regular metal frames, but retaining the frame concept using a special kind of reinforced plastic, will result in a radome free of the direct metal-to-metal contact.

NORWAY

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGENCY ASKS FREEDOM TO COMPETE

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 7 Mar 80 p 11

Tele1 "In order to allow Televerket to compete with private manufacturers in filling equipment orders, we must be allowed to operate more freely and business-like than is the case today. That means softening the presently detailed budgetary procedures as well as the rigid wage system. Moreover, we must have sufficient money at our disposal to be able to quickly enter the market and offer our equipment to customers on competitive terms. If these conditions were met, Televerket should be able to compete," according to administrative director Ivar Moglebust in the Telecommunications Directorate.

At a meeting of representatives from industry and Televerket earlier this week, director Moglebust pointed to a number of conditions which he felt would be in the agency's favor in a competitive situation. Televerket is very competitive in the area of telecommunications. The agency is a national organization; its network has an international hook-up; it is a stable organization that can guarantee service. Televerket can also guarantee customers equal treatment, regardless of where they are situated in the country. It can purchase supplies in large quantities, which means lower prices to the consumer, and the agency can offer "package solutions," which include several services.

Director Moglebust said they expect to appoint a committee consisting of government authorities, various groups that avail themselves of Televerket's services and Televerket's employees to evaluate the agency's future services, among other things. The extent of the agency's monopoly will also be evaluated at that time. This committee is the result of a communications debate in Parliament last fall. It should also be noted that the government has come to the conclusion that as for the facsimile service Telefax, which will be introduced as a public service next year, Televerket will compete with private manufacturers in supplying the equipment for this service.

12.

CSO: 5500

TELETEXT, TELEDATA TO AID AGRICULTURE IN EIGHTIES

Oslo NORGES HANDELS- OG SJØFARTSTIDENDE in Norwegian 20 Feb 80 p 10

[Text] Quite new channels of information are on the point of gaining entry into agriculture in the coming decade. That applies to teletext and teledata. Olav Mork, office head, reported on this subject in a lecture during Agriculture Week under the title "Lines of Communication Between Research and Practical Agriculture in the 1980's." For his own part he emphasized the teledata system as the most interesting, since teledata can be regarded as an ordinary data system making use of the telecommunications net, but with modified TV sets as terminals. The system includes data bank, telenet, telephone instrument with "modem," TV set with decoder, and control unit (keyboard).

At the starting point the user rings up the data bank via the ordinary telephone system, and the data bank answers with a receipt tone. After that the data bank answers by presenting a first page on the screen, and the user is asked to identify himself. The user gives his permit number and code number, using a simple keyboard, after which he can begin to search in the system. The data are arranged in what is called a "tree structure," which gives the user, by stages, a general summary leading to the specific information he is seeking. Theoretically teledata can give access to unlimited amounts of information, such, for example, as news, consumer information, works of reference, technical and scientific information, public information, buying and selling. Teledata makes two-way communication possible; the user can communicate with the computer, and teledata has the advantage that it is simple to operate and based on well-known equipment such as telephone and TV. The telecommunications service is working on the assumption that the attachments to the TV set will become very reasonable, only a few hundred kroner, in the middle of the 1980's, as compared to about 3,000 kroner now.

Mork has no doubt that the system can be of great benefit in spreading agricultural information. In England the system has already been put into operation. There should be room in the system for pure agricultural

information, prices, subsidy arrangements, etc. The state's technical service for agriculture should therefore get an opportunity to show its interest in taking part in the trial period to gain experience with this medium. Whether the system can be offered by the telecommunications authorities as an ordinary service depends on political decisions, but technically there is no obstacle to its being done early in the 1980's.

If we look at the whole picture I believe we shall be able to get better results if the various media are utilized in a more purposeful relationship, and I should like to point out the relations there seem to be between media and the various stages in the adoption process. Just as the 1970's were characterized by discussion of organizational models, institutions, and methods covering the whole spectrum of information and advice, in the 1980's, too, it will be necessary to display a desire for new thinking and flexibility. The tasks that lie ahead of us are challenging, both for practitioners and researchers and for us as workers within the advisory service. "Each of us will have his place and will do his part in seeing that the lines of communication function and that we, to use the data language of the 1980's, are 'on-line,'" Olav Mork says in conclusion.

END

1980

FIRM GAINS INTERNATIONAL MARKET FOR NORTEXT SYSTEM

Oslo NORGES HANDELS- OG SjøFARTSTIDENDE in Norwegian 20 Feb 80 p 10

[Text] R.S. Platou is a leading Norwegian firm of ship brokers and is the first customer to exploit the possibilities of the NORD Telex system. The company, which was founded in 1936, has undergone a big expansion in the last few years because of the changes in world trade and Norway's development as an oil nation with increased offshore operations.

R.S. Platou has worldwide operations and is completely dependent on fast and reliable communication with potential customers, and telex is a key factor. The telex division uses a NORD computer and the NORD Telex system to improve economy and efficiency, and the division operates as a communications center for R.S. Platou's eight trade groups and divisions.

R.S. Platou sees its rôle in world trade as:

- 1) Giving its customers the best possible service as a broker in connection with the sale, charter, launching, and contracting of ships from day to day;
- 2) Serving offshore industry in the development of new or improved facilities for offshore operations and related transportation systems; and
- 3) Contributing to the development of greater efficiency in sea transportation systems for international trade.

At the beginning of the 1970's the volume of telex transmissions increased so fast that it was clear that one or another form of automation was necessary if there was not to be a great increase in the number of employees. That was due in part to the expansion of the company's business and in part to the fact that a weak market necessitated a more aggressive sales activity. In 1973 R.S. Platou began to look around for a suitable system. It soon became clear that most of the systems that were then on the market had a serious defect: although they would send telex messages, they could not guarantee the necessary security. To R.S. Platou it is important for the recipient of a telex message to send back a confirmation

that he has really received the message, for that confirmation is a part of the legal documentation in a contract. Another important factor is that ship brokers most often operate on a first come, first served basis, a "gentlemen's agreement" that further underscores the need for reliable communications.

The first NORD Telex system was supplied to the meteorological institute in Algeria, but that system was used only for stable communications. In 1978 it was realized at R.S. Platou that Norsk Data was the computer supplier that had a system best suited to the company's future telex needs, and a development project was begun in collaboration with Norsk Data. Implementation of the system began in June of the same year, and it was put into operation on 9 August.

The NORD Telex system is an expanded version of the text handling system NORTEXT. A broker's contract contains a great many legal clauses, and the editing capability makes it possible to tailor a contract to a given agreement by using old text stored in the system instead of writing a completely new contract for each agreement.

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SCANVEST TO MARKET 'SEARCHLIGHT' DATA COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 3 Mar 80 p 28

[Text] It is reported from Sandnes that A/S Scanvest EDB [Scanvest Electronic Data Processing, Inc.] is now considering putting a form of communication based on the use of "searchlights" for transmitting data on the Norwegian market. This searchlight technique has been developed in the United States, and the speed of transmission between two points is up to 4 million bits per second. The idea is that the system will be an alternative to the use of "modems" and leased telephone lines for data transmission. (Modems are the equipment that at one end converts the data from the computer into a form that can be transmitted in the telephone net and reverses that process at the other end.)

The use of searchlights presupposes a clear line of sight between sender and receiver. The sender gives off an intense and concentrated beam of light--in principle the same as a laser, but safe--that is picked up by the receiver regardless of weather conditions. The data are carried on that beam of light. The signals are sent back to the point of origin as a check that they were received correctly, and with a transmission speed of 4 million bits per second there is no question of any delay due to this automatic verification that there has been no error in the transmission.

The system is so new that Scanvest EDB has not yet received special information from the producer, but that does not prevent it from being described in the annual report as a "revolutionizing" concept. Here in Norway it is expected that the oil companies will be first to put the system into service, for data transmission between oil platforms, e.g. on the Ekofisk field. It was not until December of last year that "Light-Link," as the system is called, was demonstrated in the United States, and it is already ready for the market. When it will be offered in Norway, however, depends on the interest shown by potential customers. "Light-Link" will also be suitable for firms or organizations with buildings spread over a limited area, according to Scanvest.

Or several firms that are more or less clustered together can combine to purchase both the searchlights and computer installations so as to divide the costs and get fuller utilization of the machine capacity.

SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

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